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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/642,215	08/18/2003	So Ishida	241632US90	2235
	22850 7590 05/04/2007 OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314		EXAMINER	
1940 DUKE \$7			JONES, PRENELL P	
ALEXANDRIA	A, VA 22314		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
		2616		
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			05/04/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patentdocket@oblon.com oblonpat@oblon.com jgardner@oblon.com

•		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
		10/642,215	ISHIDA ET AL.			
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
		Prenell P. Jones	2616			
	The MAILING DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
Period fo	• •		->			
WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failu Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATES and time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. I period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 16(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim iill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	l. lely filed the mailing date of this communication. O (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status	•					
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 Fe	ebruary 2002.				
	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3)□	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Dispositi	on of Claims					
4)⊠	4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-7</u> is/are pending in the application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠	6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-7</u> is/are rejected.					
•	Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8)∐	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.				
Applicati	on Papers					
9)[The specification is objected to by the Examine	г.				
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ acce	epted or b) objected to by the E	Examiner.			
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11)	11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:						
1.⊠ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachmen	t(s)					
	e of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary				
3) 🔯 Infor	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date 2/9/07,12/30/03.	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:				

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 3. Claims 1-4, 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al (US PGPUB 200301442681) in view of Flynn (US Pat 6,892,069).

Regarding claims 1, 2, 6 and 7, Chen discloses communicating IP traffic in a mobile (mobile IP) network, whereby QoS is maintained for mobiles via profiles/SLA. The architecture includes DNS server, multiple mobile host wherein IP addresses are communicated among mobile hosts, DNS server, and mobile station (target/destination equipment/communicating equipment) consist of multiple addresses (destination/IP

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addresses) which are stored within the mobile, controller coupled to RAN (mobiles/radio communicating equipment), mobile stations which await transmission or reception of IP packets (Fig. 4, paragraph 0011, 0017, 0030, 0046, 0051). Although Chen does not directly disclose reception/transmission units within communicating equipment, it is inherent by Chen's disclosure that the mobile await transmission or reception of IP packets (paragraph 0030) that transmission/reception units are utilized within a mobile. However, Chen fails to teach a controller selecting target/destination equipment addresses/mobile destination.

In a mobile communication environment, Flynn discloses utilizes mobile IP, wherein the architecture includes communication between multiple mobile nodes, and a controller configured to select destination address associated with mobiles with respect to user profile (mobile user) or SLA (Fig. 3, col. 5, line 3-45, col. 6, line 14-55, col. 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to be motivated to implement controllers configured to select destination addresses associated with mobiles (target equipment address) as taught by Flynn with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of further maintaining QoS with respect to SLA/profiles as it is associated in a mobile IP environment.

Regarding claim 3 and 4, as indicated above, combined Chen and Flynn discloses communicating IP traffic in a mobile (mobile IP) network, whereby QoS is maintained for mobiles via profiles/SLA. The architecture includes DNS server, multiple mobile host wherein IP addresses are communicated among mobile hosts, DNS server, and mobile station (target/destination equipment/communicating equipment) consist of multiple addresses (destination/IP addresses) which are stored within the mobile, controller coupled to RAN (mobiles/radio communicating equipment), mobile stations

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which await transmission or reception of IP packets, utilizing mobile IP, wherein the architecture includes communication between multiple mobile nodes, and a controller configured to select destination address associated with mobiles with respect to user profile. Although Chen fails to disclose a controller selecting available destination mobile addresses, Flynn discloses controller selecting available mobile host address (destination mobile address) with respect to requirement associated with user profile (col. 5, line 10 thru col. 6, line 33, col. 7, line 18-48).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to be motivated to implement a controller selecting available destination mobile addresses as taught by Flynn with the teachings of Chen for the purpose of further maintaining QoS.

4. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al (US PGPUB 200301442681) in view of Flynn (US Pat 6,892,069) as applied to claims 1 and 7 above, and further in view of Horikawa (US PGPUB 20010053133).

Regarding claim 5, as indicated above, combined Chen and Flynn discloses communicating IP traffic in a mobile (mobile IP) network, whereby QoS is maintained for mobiles via profiles/SLA. The architecture includes DNS server, multiple mobile host wherein IP addresses are communicated among mobile hosts, DNS server, and mobile station (target/destination equipment/communicating equipment) consist of multiple addresses (destination/IP addresses) which are stored within the mobile, controller coupled to RAN (mobiles/radio communicating equipment), mobile stations which await transmission or reception of IP packets, utilizing mobile IP, wherein the architecture includes communication between multiple mobile nodes, and a controller configured to

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select available destination address associated with mobiles with respect to user profile, and controller selecting available mobile host address with respect to requirement associated with user profile. Both Chen and Flynn are silent on controller switching to perform packet reception/transmission.

However, in an Internet telephony communication environment, Horikawa discloses an MSC/switching controller, which switches/selects the type of data communicated with destination equipment/mobile (Abstract, paragraphs 0005-0010, 0014, 0022).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to be motivated to implement a switching controller to accommodate specific data communication as taught by Horikawa with the combined teachings of Chen and Flynn for the purpose of further maintaining QoS with respect to user profiles/SLA.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Prenell P. Jones whose telephone number is 571-272-3180. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chi Pham can be reached on 571-272-3179. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Prenell P. Jone

April 27, 2007

CHI PHAM

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER